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TUESDAY—Fair.

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GOV. ROOSEVELT'S LATEST OUTRAGE CAPS THE CLIMAX

He Will Create a Hidebound Republican Court to Overawe New York City Democrats.

An Up-State Judge, a Country Politician as Prosecuting Attorney and a Grand Jury Packed with Platt Henchmen.

ROOSEVELT'S "NON-PARTISAN" ELECTION SCHEME.

Republican Governor and a
 Republican Boss appoint a
 Republican Police Chief and force of
 Republican Policemen, a
 Republican Prosecuting Attorney and a
 Republican Judge, and call a special
 Republican Jury.

All to influence votes in a
 Democratic County.

Albany, Oct. 23.—Governor Roosevelt has decided to outdo all previous efforts to terrorize Democratic voters and make a sensational move with intent to boom the Republican campaign in New York. He decided to-night to call an extraordinary Grand Jury to pass upon alleged frauds in primary elections and registration.

The significant part of the move is that the presentation of evidence to the Grand Jury will be in control of Deputy Attorney-General Edward P. Coyne, a Republican politician and lawyer from Madison County. All District Attorney Gardner's prerogatives before the Grand Jury are to be usurped by the deputy attorney-general, and the entire prosecution, before and after indictments are found, will be in control of the Republican lawyer from up the State.

An up-State judge will be designated to preside at the court, and up-State judges are Republicans.

McCullagh's "Force Bill" deputies are to be reinforced by prosecuting officers and a court designated by the Republican machine. The political expediency of the action is easily surmised. Indictments may be found on "McCullagh" evidence, and the indictments may be held up or forced to trial, according to which course will best aid the Republican campaign.

Governor Roosevelt and his friends are chuckling to-night over the immense political leverage they expect from the workings of this extraordinary Grand Jury scheme. The matter of a court to try the indictments which the deputy attorney-general expects to be found has not been settled. It is not unlikely that the trials will be deferred until after election, thus leaving the accused men in the power of the new adjunct to the McCullagh forces, even though they be unjustly accused and demand immediate trials to demonstrate their innocence.

Governor Roosevelt made this move on the advice of Deputy Attorney-General Coyne, who went to New York to investigate charges of alleged frauds in the Sheehan-Goodwin primaries and alleged registration frauds. The Governor said to-day that there were six cases in the Sheehan-Goodwin contests in which indictments ought to be certain, and many more in connection with illegal registration.

The attorney-general said to-night that there were cases other than those of primaries and registration to be presented. He declined to tell what they are, but it is believed that an effort will be made to obtain indictments based on the testimony of witnesses before the Mazet Committee.

The object of this is to have a few indictments to which Mazet may "point with pride" as a result of his "work."

Governor Roosevelt expected to have the proclamations convening the extraordinary term, designating the justice and directing the attorney-general to take charge of the prosecutions, ready for his signature to-morrow before his departure to make speeches in Maryland, but it was found impossible to prepare the documents. Unless the papers are signed by Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff as acting Governor, they will lie over until the Governor's return on Saturday.

PUBLICLY READ OUT OF CHURCH.

Punishment for Two
 Elopers, Both Being
 Married.

To the romance which led to the disappearance of Mrs. Ella Lake and Robert Cooper from the little hamlet of Kingston, N. Y., another chapter has been added. With words of bitter denunciation they were read out of the Methodist church at a public meeting of the congregation on Sunday evening.

"When that man had overcome the scruples of Mrs. Lake he was typical of his satanic majesty," said the pastor, the Rev. Fergus A. Denius, of Princeton.

The elopement, still is the chief topic with the neighbors. Cooper left a wife and one child, while Mrs. Lake left a husband and four children, one of whom was very ill at the time. The affair was a shock to the villagers, for both Cooper and Mrs. Lake were active in the promotion of church interests and the religious couple progressed with never a hint to reach the ears of friends and neighbors.

Mrs. Cooper discovered the attachment only on the night before the disappearance, a week ago. Cooper and Mrs. Lake walked home from church after a meeting in which both showed unusual religious enthusiasm. Mrs. Cooper denounced her husband for his conduct, telling him that the tongues of gossip would be turned in his direction. The same evening Mrs. Lake told her husband of her plan to spend the night with a neighbor who was ill.

Cooper left the house immediately after his quarrel with his wife, and Mrs. Lake did not return to her home on the following morning. No news of the missing couple has been received, and it is understood in the community that they eloped.

Mrs. Lake's conduct is the more distressing because her children are young, the oldest being only eleven years old. The church meeting was largely attended because the programme was known. After the pastor had finished his sermon the clerk made the formal announcement that the names of Cooper and Mrs. Lake had been erased from the rolls of the church.

LEAPED OVERBOARD TO SAVE HER SON.

Mother's Bravery Was
 Vain, for the Little Boy
 Was Dead.

Mrs. Julia McAllister jumped into the water of Gowanus Bay last night to rescue her seven-year-old son, who was caught, head down, in the mud at Clinton street, Brooklyn.

Peter McAllister, the boy, with his brother, George, five years old, and several companions, was playing on a pile of logs on the pier at the end of the street at 5 p. m.

Peter lost his footing and fell head first into the water, fifteen feet below the level of the pier. The water was only two feet deep, as the tide was low, but the mud was soft, and the lad sunk there, with feet just appearing above the water. Only for a couple of minutes were there any signs of a struggle. The lad became unconscious.

The young companions of the McAllister boy scurried away in terror in all directions. George McAllister was the only one who had any idea as to what was necessary to do. He ran to his home at No. 291 Bush street, a half dozen blocks away.

Mrs. McAllister, on learning of the facts, ran at top speed to the end of Clinton street. She cleared the edge of the pier and landed beside her son's body. The doctor in her arms and pulled him to the surface. Then she carried the inanimate form onto the pier.

Her cries had attracted John Martin, of No. 351 Court street, and he lifted the boy's body out of her arms and laid it on the pier. Mrs. McAllister fainted, and the surgeon soon brought the fainting woman to her senses. She then tried to assist the doctor to restore her son to life, but when out avail.

BOERS, WITH KRUGER IN COMMAND, ARE NOW ATTACKING GLENCOE.



Gordon Highlander Bugler Sounding "Cease Firing"



The Gordon Highlanders Who Avenged Majuba Hill at Elandslaagte, Saturday.

The picture shows them at the army manoeuvres at Aldershot, England. They are going through the evolution of retiring in sections before an enemy and firing as they retreat.

PLOT AGAINST BRITAIN OF WORLD-WIDE SCOPE.

WHAT POWERS PROPOSE.

To offer mediation in South Africa, with the knowledge that it will be refused.

To interrogate Great Britain as to her ultimate purpose in South Africa. Is it, after the Transvaal and Orange Free State are conquered, to establish a great South African-British dominion? With no satisfactory reply forthcoming the powers will push Great Britain in diplomatic channels and make demonstrations at various vital points.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The State Department a few days ago instructed all its diplomatic and consular officers throughout the world to send daily reports on the international situation as it develops. The War Department sent similar word to the military attaches in European countries, and the Navy Department communicated the same instruction to the naval attaches abroad. Reports have arrived daily since.

The State Department is convinced that a European crisis is impending.

The indication is that not only will an offer of mediation in the South African war be made by Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Austria, Belgium and Holland, but on the rejection by Great Britain of such offer, an "identical note" of interrogation will be sent by these countries to Great Britain.

This will be an inquiry as to the English ultimate intention in South Africa. What ever the language employed in such a note, the question in effect will be: "Do you propose to wipe out two republics, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, and merge them into a vast British dominion, with your suzerainty in Egypt and your possession of the Soudan and British East Africa?"

Will Get Their Opportunity.

Great Britain, in the event of receiving such an inquiry, will decline in diplomatic language to answer, and the declaration will give the opposing powers the opportunity they seem to desire for making demonstrations in various parts of the world with a two-fold object, to check Great Britain and to prosecute their various claims to territory.

Russia and France are understood to be particularly active in the plot, with Germany as a compliant spectator and probable active ally in the future, and with

OBJECTS OF THE POWERS.

The collective purpose of the powers is to prevent the establishment of a vast British dominion in South Africa and to diminish Britain's power, prestige and arrogance. The individual purposes are as follows:

Germany—For absolute control of the Soudan group, an extension of her Chinese concessions, as at Kiao Chau and Shanghai.

Italy—For San Mun Bay, China, and a foothold in the interior of China.

Russia—For paramount influence in Northern China, an outlet in the Arabian Sea or Persian Gulf and concessions from Turkey, which will make her influence felt in the Mediterranean.

France—For the extension of her possessions in East Africa, with a view to encroachments on British possessions there and the regaining of some of her lost prestige in Egypt.

Austria—To share with Russia in concessions from Turkey.

Austria and Italy, fellow-members of the triple alliance, equally interested in furthering their own and Germany's objects. France wants revenge for the Fashoda incident and to restore the status in Egypt which she lost in 1882, when Great Britain expelled France from a joint control in Egyptian affairs. France, although holding territory in South Eastern Asia, has little influence in China and desires to be a potent factor when the partition of that country occurs.

Russia desires access to the Persian Gulf through Asia, access to the Mediterranean through Turkey, and the control of the northern provinces of China and, according to the latest reports, wants a naval base on the north African coast (opposite Gibraltar). The latter claim is obviously a pretext to further her influence in the African question for its effect on her other more important projects.

Italy wants San Mun Bay.

Italy, according to the reports received here, will soon renew her demand for San Mun Bay, in China, and a sphere of influence there and has a legitimate, if slight, interest in the African problem by reason of her strip in Abyssinia.

Austria has no apparent ambitions in the East, but is almost powerless, and desires to share in any concessions Russia may be able to wring from Turkey.

Germany wants the entire Soudan group, the extension of her Chinese territory

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

Great Britain and the United States have an understanding whereby

The former will secure all her supplies from this country, and the United States will refuse to participate in an offer of mediation, or

In an interrogation as to Great Britain's ultimate intentions in South Africa, or

In any subsequent joint action of the powers, and will agree

To preserve the status quo in Soudan.

To preserve the integrity of the Shanghai concessions, and

To prevent aggression in any direction or quarters where the United States has material interests at stake.

about Kiao Chau Bay and a guarantee of her South African possessions on the east and west coasts, which flank the empire there Great Britain is seeking to create.

Holland has a fellow feeling for the Dutch republics and wants the integrity of her colonial possessions—the Dutch East Indies—assured.

In diplomatic circles here the prospective attitude of the European powers against Great Britain is described as necessary self protection, and the opinion is privately expressed that the enforcement of the British claim of suzerainty in the Transvaal will carry with it the establishment of a British empire in nearly all of Africa, with the exception of the French strip on the north, and the incipient holdings of Germany and Italy in other regions.

With such an audacious scheme unfolding, say the diplomats, the countries whose colonial existence in the African continent is threatened are compelled to make counter moves designed to check such aggression.

Britain and America Agree.

That Great Britain has an understanding with the United States is obvious. It is similar to the understanding between the two countries prior to and during the Spanish war. Great Britain at that time foresaw the future, knowing her own intentions, and realized that her only possible aid would come from the United States.

The State Department is evidently preparing for some official development along this line for it permitted to become known to-day that the powers prior to the Spanish war were preparing an identical note of interrogation as to our ultimate intentions in the war.

Nine Thousand of Joubert's Fighting Men Have Forced General Yule to Retire from Dundee, Leaving His Wounded Behind Him.

London Is in a Tremor of Anxiety Over the Fate of the Army in Natal—Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces, Admits That the Queen's Soldiers Are Hard Pressed.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Daily Telegraph has received the following from Ladysmith, dated Sunday, 2:10 a. m.

"The Boers, reported to be 9,000 strong and under the command of Commandant-General and President Kruger in person, are to-day again attacking Glencoe.

"General Yule, commanding our troops, has moved his camp back into a better defensive position."

The Daily News publishes the following dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Sunday night:

"A large force under Commandant-General Joubert and Commandant Vegan opened fire on Dundee yesterday. The firing was continued to-day. The result is not known here."

SO much misapprehension exists in the public mind as to the exact state of affairs in Natal that the Journal instructed its correspondent in London to cable the facts and to explain the apparent contradictions of the press dispatches. Here is the reply of the correspondent:

London, Oct. 23.—The latest official news from Ladysmith is dated Sunday night. General White had then restored telegraphic communication between Ladysmith and Glencoe. No fighting has been officially re-

ported at Glencoe since Friday's battle, which practically annihilated one Boer column. But two other Boer columns are reported threatening Glencoe. The position there is serious. The British have abandoned Dundee and concentrated their forces at Glencoe.

It is believed the military censors have stopped all independent dispatches since Sunday morning, fearing to cause unnecessary alarm in England. Everybody except the military experts are puzzled and alarmed over Lord Wolseley's statement read in Parliament to-day that the wounded had been left in Dundee. General Yule commands the force at Glencoe and General White at Ladysmith.

The Boers apparently are coming back in great numbers on both places. The British at last reports had withdrawn into their respective intrenched

positions. "General White is in position at Ladysmith and is being reinforced from Pietermaritzburg. The enemy appears to be in large numerical superiority."

REPORT OF GLENCOE VICTORY IS FALSE.

Glencoe Camp, Oct. 24 (delayed in transmission), 12:20 P. M.—The attack made by the Boer forces under General Lucas Meyer on the British position Saturday enabled



Types of the Nursing Sisters with the British in Natal.

camp. Though both the battle Glencoe and that of Elandslaagte were decided British victories, the success gained was only temporary.

London is greatly alarmed to-night. The Natal army is certainly in a dangerous position. There may be news before morning.

Two facts can be drawn from the recent fighting:

The first is that the Boers are stubborn adversaries.

The second is that they are in greater force in Natal, far greater than had been supposed; probably 20,000 men in all. Against these the British had 12,000 at the start, now somewhat weakened by battles, that is, 4,000 under Yule at Glencoe; 6,000 under White, at Ladysmith, and 2,000 scattered.

Evidently operations of the highest importance are taking place. Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of the British army, admits that the British have retired from Dundee before a superior force, leaving their wounded behind them.

He says General White also has retired into Ladysmith, pressed by the Boers. There has probably been severe fighting at both points, and grave fears are felt here for the safety of the forces in Natal.

WOLSELEY ADMITS THE BRITISH DANGER.

London, Oct. 23.—George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office,

the British forces to score another signal success.

The Boer column was driven pell mell over the plains, losing over three hundred killed and wounded. In addition, the British captured several hundred horses and made many prisoners, who are being well cared for.

The Boer hospital has been taken under the wing of the British Hospital Corps, as the Boers had only a simple doctor with a primitive staff, who were quite unable to cope with the wounded.

As it has been raining all night long and the weather is heavy and misty, it is hardly expected that the Boers will make another attack to-day.

How the Mistake Was Made.

London, Oct. 23.—(Correction)—Later advice show that the Glencoe Camp dispatch of this morning, telling of the attack made by the Boer forces under General Lucas Meyer on the British position, referred to Friday's battle, although it was dated October 22, and spoke of the fight as having occurred "Saturday."

In view of this, the word "another" (inserted because of the correspondent's error in referring to Saturday when he meant Friday, and owing to the dispatch of yesterday announcing a renewed attack on Glencoe), should be eliminated, the phrase reading: "enabled the British forces to score a signal success."

The "renewed attack on Glencoe" was, apparently, an affair of outpost, as with Halford, the Government leader in House of Commons and First Lord of Treasury in the House, to-night said the War Office had no news of any engagement at Glencoe since Friday, though Lord Wolseley's statement of yesterday, "enabled the British forces to score a signal success."

BRITISH LOSS WAS 258 AT ELANDSLAAGTE.

London, Oct. 23.—The latest list of British casualties at the battle of Elandslaagte on Saturday shows 45 killed, 206 wounded